#### DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 045 559 SP 004 439

TITLE The Impact of Student Teaching Programs Upon the Cooperating Public Schools in Michigan. A Survey of

Cpinions of Supervising Teachers, Student Teachers

and School Administrators.

INSTITUTION Michigan Council of State College Presidents,

Iansing. Jun 70

PUB DATE Jun 70 NOTE 38p.

EDRS PRICE EDRS Price MF-\$0.25 HC-\$2.00

DESCRIPTORS

Administrator Attitudes, \*Affiliated Schools,
Cooperating Teachers, Instructional Programs,
Frincipals, \*Student Teaching, Teacher Attitudes,

Teaching Load, Working Hours

IDENTIFIERS \*Michigan

#### ABSTRACT

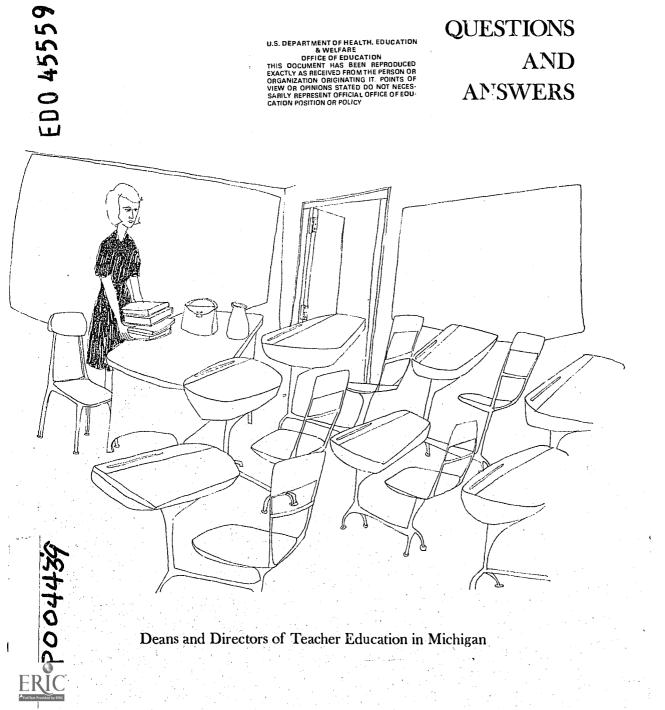
To determine the effect of student teaching programs upon cooperating public schools, a questionnaire survey was conducted of all student teachers in Michigan (fall 1969) and all their supervising teachers and building principals. Responses to the three separate 80-item instruments were received from 4,397 supervisors, 4,483 student teachers, and 1,001 principals. General findings include these: Student teachers make possible significantly more individual contact with pupils by both supervisors and student teachers. Positive effects on specific instructional activities often include more small group instruction, better provisions for make-up work and exam follow-up, better supervision of study periods, playgrounds, and hallways. Negative effects or no effect were more common on amcunt of material covered, discipline, and motivation cf pubils. A high majcrity of supervisors were thought by themselves and their principals to be more effective teachers as a result of contact with student teachers, who bring new ideas, materials and teaching aides. Supervisors' total workload (timewise) is not greatly affected by student teachers. Relieved of approximately 40 percent of classroom teaching responsibilities, supervisors most often engaged in increased professional reading and writing, work with other staff members or principal, increased committee work, and research activities. A student teaching program was endorsed by all three groups. (All questionnaire items and persentage responses are included.) (JS)



# STUDENT TEACHING PROGRAMS:

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OFFICE OF EDUCATION
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**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS** 



# THE IMPACT OF STUDENT TEACHING PROGRAMS UPON THE COOPERATING PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN MICHIGAN

A Survey of Opinions of Supervising Teachers, Student Teachers and School Administrators

Conducted by
Deans and Directors of Teacher Education
in Michigan

June 1970



#### **FOREWORD**

For the first half of this century, teacher preparation institutions depended largely upon campus laboratory schools to provide opportunities for future teachers to work directly with children. Following World War II, the rapidly rising birth rate increased the need for teachers and caused teacher education programs to expand rapidly. Campus laboratory schools were no longer able to provide opportunities for the larger numbers of prospective teachers to work with children as a part of their pre-service preparation; thus teachereducation institutions were forced to seek stations for student teachers in public schools away from college campuses.

During the last two decades the student teaching portion of teacher education programs has moved almost entirely to public school settings. Not only has this provided for the increased numbers but it has offered a much more realistic experience for students than did the often atypical student body and the artificial social setting of the private laboratory schools.

The move of student teaching from campus to public schools was done with the assumption that both could profit from the relationship. However, over the years little attention has been given to measuring the effect on the school in which students are placed. Consequently, questions have arisen as to the nature and extent of the benefits accruing to each of the partners.

At a meeting of the Council of State College Presidents of Michigan in December of 1968 when student teaching was under review, the question was asked, "What is the impact of a student teaching program upon the public school cooperating in such a venture?"

Since hard data were not available to answer this question, the investigation commonly referred to as the Student Teaching Impact Study was born.

The assignment to conduct such a study was given to the Deans and Directors of Teacher Education Programs group which had been meeting regularly in Michigan for the past four years. More than 10,000 teachers, student teachers, and school administrators were involved in what is probably the most comprehensive study of student teaching ever conducted in this country. It is a pleasure to present the results in this report to the Council.

It is recognized the information gathered in this study represents the responses of supervising teachers, principals, and student teachers who worked together during the fall quarter or semester of 1969. The study was designed in this manner because it was believed the information sought could only be supplied by those most directly connected with the student teaching program. The attitudes of other teachers in the building toward a student teaching program would be an interesting subject for further study.

Special recognition should be given to Dr. W. Henry Kennedy, of Michigan State University, who served as chairman of the study committee and profided the leadership necessary to successfully complete the investigation.

Leland W. Dean
Director, School of Teacher Education
Michigan State University
Past Chairman of Deans & Directors Group



#### STUDENT TEACHING IMPACT STUDY

The Presidents of state-supported baccalaureate institutions in Michigan last year requested their Deans of Education and Directors of Student Teaching to determine the effect of student teaching programs upon cooperating public schools. The committee established to initiate and conduct such a study was made up of Dr. Malcolm A. Lowther, Chairman of the School of Education Undergraduate Committee, University of Michigan; Dr. Alan F. Quick, Director of Student Teaching, Central Michigan University; and Dr. W. Henry Kennedy, Director of Student Teaching, Michigan State University, Chairman.

Educational researchers from the three institutions were involved by the committee in the planning of the study, and the research consultation service of the Michigan State University College of Education was used extensively in the design of the study and development of the survey instruments. Among the factors given special attention was the need for complete objectivity in the instruments used for data gathering.

In the winter of 1969, instruments were developed and reviewed by the parent group, student teaching faculties of the various institutions, and members of the profession. During the spring term of 1969, eight institutions participated in a pilot study to test the instruments and procedures. They were then refined, limitations were corrected, and procedures sharpened.

At several stages during the development of the pilot study, as well as in the preparation of the final version of the instruments, Michigan Education Association officials and the committee on teaching from the Detroit Federation of Teachers were involved and appraised of the progress. Each of these groups provided suggestions and both groups made contributions to the items in the instruments.

#### **Methods and Procedures**

#### Population

Since the distribution of student teachers in Michigan represents such a wide range of subject areas and grade levels, institutional programs, geographic areas in the state, socio-economic differences, and varying lengths of experiences, the judgment of the research consultants was that drawing a stratified random sample of the population would be extremely difficult. Thus, the decision was made to survey the entire population of student teachers assigned for student teaching by Michigan institutions during the fall quarter or semester of 1969, all the supervising teachers working with these student teachers, and all the building principals in which student teachers were assigned. A total of 4,397 supervising teachers, 4,483 student teachers, and 1,001 principals responded to the survey.

#### Instrumentation

Separate instruments were developed for supervising teachers, student teachers, and administrators. The supervising teacher and student teacher versions were printed in parallel form except as they reflected a viewpoint from the two different positions.



Although anonymity of respondents was assured, a system was developed to match the supervising teacher-student teacher pairs to make possible the eventual statistical analysis of the data. It is intended that, subsequent to the publication of this report, appropriate correlation techniques will be employed in conducting a comprehensive analysis of the data collected.

The administrator version of the instrument was in some respects similar to the supervising teacher and student teacher instruments to make possible the comparison of the three groups on some items.

#### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

#### Effect on the Instructional Program in the School

The first responsibility of the public schools is to the development of children enrolled there, not to serve as a training facility for prospective teachers. It is important then to learn how student teachers in a school affect the instructional program offered. One measure of this effect is the extent to which the individual attention given to pupils in the classroom was altered.

It appears evident that student teachers make possible significantly more individual contact with youngsters in the classroom by both the supervisor and the student teacher. Ninety-four percent of the supervising teachers reported increased individual attention to pupils through the student teacher. In addition, more than half of the supervisors said they themselves were able to devote more time to individual students because of the presence of a student teacher.

Pupils also received more individual help and counseling outside of class than when student teachers were not present, according to 38 percent of the supervising teachers. Only five percent reported less individual attention than usual. When questioned as to whether conferring and planning with the student teacher took time that might have been devoted to the pupils in the classroom, approximately one in four of the supervising teachers reported that it frequently (4%) or sometimes (21%) did. The others reported these activities seldom or never detracted from their time with pupils. About the same percentages estimated that re-teaching was sometimes necessary after the student teacher taught.

As reported by teachers, the effect of student teachers on specific instructional activities indicates that more small group instruction was provided in 54 percent of the cases, less in five percent of the cases; the provision for make-up work was better in 44 percent of the cases, poorer in three percent; exams were followed-up better in 35 percent of the cases, poorer in less than four percent of the cases. Study periods were better supervised in 30 percent of the cases, less well supervised in about five percent of the cases; playgrounds and hallways were better supervised according to 24 percent of the respondents, less well supervised according to four percent; the amount of material covered in the class was greater as reported by 28 percent of the supervising teachers, was less as reported by about 24 percent. Twenty-eight percent of the teachers reported more material cov-



ered, 24 percent estimated they had covered less; discipline was thought to be better in ten percent of the cases and poorer in 43 percent of the class-rooms; motivation of pupils was reported to be improved in 34 percent of the cases and poorer by 22 percent of the supervisors. All the other respondents on each question reported either that these activities were unaffected by the presence of student teachers or that the particular item did not apply to their situation. (See Table I)

TABLE I

EFFECT OF STUDENT TEACHERS ON INSTRUCTIONAL ACTIVITIES

AS REPORTED BY SUPERVISING TEACHERS

ACTIVITY	POSITIVE	NEUTRAL	NEGATIVE
Small group instruction	54.0%	40.2%	4.5%
Make-up work	43.8	51.1	2.9
Exam follow-up	25.1	56.4	3.8
Tutoring	70.9	23.4	4.0
Study period supervision	30.6	34.9	5.4
Playground, hallway supervision	23.8	39.4	4.0
Amount of material covered	28.0	46.8	23.6
Discipline	9.9	45.3	43.3
Motivation of pupils	34.4	41.9	21.7

Although it is clear that parents and pupils sometimes react negatively to student teachers, the results of this study show that the negative reactions come from a minority of the clients of the school. Fewer than five percent of the pupils and less than ten percent of the parents were reported by principals to react negatively to the presence of student teachers. On the other hand, the principals reported that pupils (73%) and parents (46%) react positively to the presence of student teachers. The remainder in each case were reported to be neutral about their presence in the school.

The principals of cooperating schools have a high regard for those serving as supervising teachers since more than 85 percent reported these teachers to be above average for their staff. In fact, 45 percent of the principals reported supervising teachers to be among their most outstanding staff members. Only one-tenth of one percent regarded them to be below average.

Despite the fact that supervising teachers are already held in such high regard by building principals, the findings from the study indicate that working with student teachers caused these faculty members to become still more effective. When asked the question of how working with student teachers had affected the performance of their teachers, 87 percent of the principals reported it made them more effective teachers. Among the supervisors themselves, 78 percent felt they became more effective teachers because of their contacts with student teachers.

About three-fourths of the principals and a similar proportion of the supervising teachers reported that student teachers bring to the school new ideas, materials, and teaching aids. Evidently these ideas are welcomed and contribute to the instructional program since 71 percent of the teachers and nearly 90 percent of the principals reported that the teachers use these materials, ideas, and instructional aids.



#### **Workload of Teacher**

Teachers normally work on their job both at the school and at home. The study attempted to find out how the length of the work day of the teacher at school was affected and also what happened to the job-related teacher was affected by the presence of a student teacher. Teachers themselves were asked to estimate the number of hours spent at school and in job-related activities away from school as a result of having a student teacher working with them. Seventy percent of them estimated the length of their work day at school was unaffected or actually reduced. The other 30 percent felt their time spent at school was increased from one to six or more hours per week because of a student teacher.

Approximately 23 percent of the teacher respondents reported an increase in their job-related activities performed at home. The other 77 percent indicated they felt the student teacher had no effect or actually reduced their time spent on job-related activities outside of regular school hours. (See Table II)

TABLE II
CHANGES IN WORKLOAD WHEN STUDENT TEACHER IS PRESENT
AS REPORTED BY SUPERVISING TEACHERS

	HOURS PER WEEK SPENT BY SUPERVISOR AT SCHOOL	HOURS PER WEEK SPENT BY SUPERVISOR ON JOB-RELATED ACTIVITIES AWAY FROM SCHOOL
Added 6 hours or more	1.7%	1.8%
Added 3 to 6 hours	6.0	4.2
Added 1 to 3 hours	13.7	9.9
Added up to 1 extra hour	6.3	6.7
Had no effect	63.5	56.2
Reduced by up to 1 hour	3.1	4.7
Reduced by 1 to 3 hours	3.2	10.0
Reduced by 3 to 6 hours	.8	3.7
Reduced by 6 hours or more	.1	.9

Another important measure of how the student teacher affected the workload of a supervising teacher is the determination of how much the actual teaching done by the supervising teacher was altered. Teachers estimate that student teachers taught their classes an average of approximately ten hours per week. If the teacher's normal teaching load is about 25 hours of teaching per week, this would indicate that the student teacher relieved the regular teacher of approximately 40 percent of his classroom teaching responsibilities.

Teachers were also asked how many hours per week, on the average, they were able to be away from the classroom while a student teacher was teaching their assigned classes. The largest number, 46 percent, indicated they averaged from one to five hours per week away from the classroom. Another 40 percent estimated they were absent from six to more than twenty hours per week. (See Table III)



# TABLE III EFFECT OF PRESENCE OF STUDENT TEACHER ON THE CLASSROOM TEACHING LOAD OF SUPERVISING TEACHER

	Hours Per Week Student Teacher Taught Classes Assigned To Supervisor As Reported By:		Hours Per Week Teache Able To Be Away From Classroom While Studer Teacher Taught As Reporte	
	Supervising Teachers	Administrators	Supervising Teachers	Administrators
Less than 1 hour	.7%	.9%	12.8%	10.%
1 to 5 hours	13.7	18.8	45.6	50.0
6 to 10 hours	31.9	35.7	26.5	23.5
11 to 15 hours	30.5	26.6	9.3	9.2
16 to 20 hours	14.9	12.4	2.7	3.0
More than 20 hours	6.5	3.4	1,2	1.0

Five activities were indicated by teachers as those which they engaged in most often during the time the student teacher was filling in for them in their classroom. Approximately three-quarters said they were able to engage in increased professional reading and writing during this released time; almost as many indicated they used the extra time to work with other staff members. Assisting the principal or other teachers was referred to by approximately two-thirds of the teachers as a way they used some of this extra time. More than half indicated that the time was used to increase the committee work they did in the school with the pupils and/or staff. Seventy percent said they engaged in more research activities during their released time.

Almost half of the teachers indicated that student teachers enabled them to be absent from their classroom for purposes other than student teaching business sometime during the term. About 30 percent of them reported having one or more days away from the classroom which would ordinarily not have been available to them.

Other teachers in the building who were not directly assigned to a student teacher also benefitted occasionally from the student teacher's presence. Supervising teachers estimated that about one of five of their student teachers occasionally replaced other teachers in the building enabling those teachers to be away from their class. (See Table IV)

TABLE IV

DAYS STUDENT TEACHERS HANDLED CLASSES WHILE REGULAR TEACHERS
WERE ABSENT FOR REASONS OTHER THAN STUDENT TEACHING BUSINESS

	For Supervising Teacher As Reported By:		For Other Teachers A Reported By:	
	Student Teacher	Supervising Teacher	Student Teacher	Supervising Teacher
None	39.6%	52.4%	72.8%	77,2%
One or less days	10.5	14.1	14.6	12.0
1 to 3 days	34.3	24.6	8.0	6.9
4 to 7 days	9.8	5.5	1.9	1.1
8 to 10 days	1.6	.9	.6	.3
Move than 10 days	2.5	Я	7	.6



Teachers reported the time spent on certain school activities were changed quite markedly because of the presence of a student teacher. Almost two-thirds of them reported a reduction in time spent on paper grading, a reduction in teaching and an increase in help to individual students. Lesson-planning responsibilities were estimated to be increased by 28.4 percent of the supervisors and reduced by another 37.4 percent of them. (See Table V)

TABLE V

CHANGES IN TIME SPENT ON SCHOOL ACTIVITIES BECAUSE OF
THE PRESENCE COLA STUDENT TEACHER AS REPORTED BY SUPERVISING TEACHERS

ACTIVITY	INCREASED	NO CHANGE	REDUCED
Teaching	9.5%	15.6%	73.6%
Lesson Planning	28.4	32.7	37.4
Paper Grading	7.1	24.1	65.8
Help to Individual Pupils	60.7	25.4	12.2

#### Other Evaluative Criteria

It was noteworthy that when asked if they would be willing to accept another student teacher with similar credentials from the same institution under the same general circumstances another time, 86 percent of the supervising teachers said they would accept. Actually, 45 percent indicated that they would accept with enthusiasm.

A student teaching program in the school was strongly endorsed by both teachers and administrators who were working with student teachers when the study was made. Only four-tenths of one percent of the teachers indicated their belief that their school should resist having student teachers, and not one teacher from among the approximately 4,500 involved with student teachers said that their school should refuse to have student teachers.

When asked why a student teacher was assigned to them, more than half of the supervising teachers replied that they volunteered because they felt a professional obligation to help prepare future teachers. Another 11 percent said they volunteered because they thought a student teacher would be helpful to them in performing their school duties. Almost a third of them indicated that they did not volunteer but that they were requested by an administrator to take a student teacher, but only one percent indicated that they volunteered only because they felt pressure from an administrator to do so. Only one-tenth of one percent of the teachers involved in the study said that they were forced to work with a student teacher against their will.



Supervising teachers generally thought highly of the students with whom they worked since three out of four indicated they would like to have their student teach in their building or system next year.

Students, too, were generally happy with their assignment in student teaching. When asked what recommendation they would make to their friends about accepting a teaching assignment at the same school with the same supervising teacher, 60 percent indicated that they would recommend acceptance of the assignment. Nine percent said they would recommend that a different assignment be sought or that the one they had should be rejected entirely.

The generally fine treatment of the student teachers by the supervising teachers and other school personnel was indicated when students were asked how helpful the school personnel had been on matters not related to student teaching directly. Three out of four of the students indicated the teachers had helped when asked or even gone out of their way to be helpful. Less than 4 percent were unhappy with the helpfulness displayed by the school personnel.

Sixty percent of the students indicated they would accept a teaching position if offered for next year in the building or system in which they did their student teaching. Only five percent said they would not accept a job there for professional reasons.

#### **CONCLUSION**

Copies of the questionnaires used in the study are included in this report. The figures shown beside each possible answer to the questions indicates the percentage of respondents choosing this answer. Errors and omitted answers occasionally cause the percentages for each question to total less than 100.



#### STUDY OF STUDENT TEACHING IN MICHIGAN

This study is being conducted at the request of the Council of State College Presidents for the purpose of analyzing the effect of student teaching programs on the schools of Michigan. The study is being conducted by all the teacher preparation institutions in Michigan and will involve all student teachers, supervising teachers, and building principals working with student teachers during the fall quarter or semester of 1969.

The instruments were developed with guidance from the research departments of three Michigan institutions, and have been reviewed by Michigan Education Association officials, and the Student Teaching Committee of the Detroit Federation of Teachers. Both groups have made contributions to the items in the instrument and have expressed interest in the findings.

It is expected that the results of this study will be given wide distribution and no doubt will provide a basis for the improvement of student teaching and teacher education programs in Michigan over the next decade.

#### **DIRECTIONS TO RESPONDENTS**

- 1. Use the IBM answer sheet provided. The pre-coding in the upper right block in the answer sheet identifies the teacher education institution and the instrument number for purposes of statistical analysis. There will be no way for your specific answer sheet to be identified once you turn it in. The responses will be machine scored and tabulated on Michigan State University equipment. Since your responses will be combined with those from other institutions it is essential that all respondents use the same procedure.
- 2. Use the scoring pencil provided and mark the spaces to indicate your answer to each item. Blacken the space completely. Be careful not to put any other marks on the answer sheet.
- Mark no more than one answer for each item. Please answer every item unless instructed otherwise on the instrument.
- 4. In the instrument "University" means either "college" or "university" as appropriate. "Supervising teacher" also means "cooperating teacher," "sponsoring teacher," or "critic teacher." Student teacher also means "associate teacher."



## STUDENT TEACHER QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Whi	ch of the following are you n	ow?		
66.91. 31.82. .23. - 4. - 5.	A single student teacher A married student teacher A supervising (cooperating, A supervising teacher but w A school administrator		istrative assignment in addition	ı to teaching
2. Wha	at is your sex?			
<i>27.</i> /1.	Male	71.8 2.	Female	
3. Whi	ch statement below best desc	ribes the community i	n which you are doing studen	t teaching?
20.21. 22.72. 11.83. 17.74. 26.45.	Large central city (e.g., Det Large suburban community Smail suburban community Medium sized city (e.g., Bat Small city or rural area (e.g.	, (e.g., Livonia, Flint C , (e.g., Okemos, Essex) ttle Creek, Kalamazoo	ville)	
	it was your status as a student inment (contact)?	t in your college or un	iversity when you began this :	tudent teacl
3.1 1. 88.2 2. 7.4 3.	Had junior standing Had senior standing Had the BA or BS degree			
	at is your all-college grade poi ale: A=4, B=3, C=2, D=1, F=	_		
28.0 2. 39.6 3.		24.6 4. 6.2 5.	3.0 – 3.5 Above 3.5	
6. How	old were you at the beginnin	ıg of this student teacl	ning assignment (contact)?	
20.81. 19.22. 15.33.	21 years or under 21 to 21½ years 21½ to 22 years	25.4 4. 18-0 5.	22 to 23 years Over 23 years	
7. Hov	v many times have you stude	nt taught including the	e current assignment (contact)	?
<i>85.7</i> 1.	One /1.0 2.	Two /	29 3. Three	
8. In t	his assignment (contact), how	v much time were you	scheduled in student teaching	17
51.5 1. 13.6 2. 29.13. 41.04.		enrolled in a non-stude	nt teaching credit course	



9. In th	nis assignment (contact), how were you	ı placed?	Student Teacher Questionna	ire
82.41.	With a single supervising teacher			
4.22.	In a team-teaching situation (two or	more team r	nembers)	
8.13.	With two or three different teachers	(but not tea	m-teaching)	
1.5 4.	In a flexible cluster arrangement			
8 5.	In a campus laboratory school			
1.6 6.	In a special program or project differ	ent from an	y of the above	
10. How	many weeks long is your current assig	gnment (con	tact)?	
, / 1.	5 weeks or less	18.34.	10 or 11 weeks	
1.22.		22.5 5.	12 to 14 weeks	
13.63.			More than 14 weeks	
11. Wha	t is your primary current student teacl	hing assignm	ent (contact)?	
18.91.	Grades K, 1, 2	1.5°5.	Middle School	
		16.76.	Junior High School	
		34.07.		
<i>3.7</i> 4.	All elementary grades	1.7 8.	All grades K - 12	
12. To v	vhat subject area or teaching field wer	e you prima	ily assigned for student teaching	
	ck one answer only from item 12 and			
<i>32.8</i> 1.	All elementary subjects (K-5 or K-6)	2.7 6.	Elementary ungraded program	
3.72.	Art	2.97.	Foreign language	
4.43.	Business Education	2.4/8.	Home Economics	
10.64.	English	4.8 9.	Mathematics	
<i>3.4</i> /5.	Elementary departmental or block program	<i>3.7</i> 10.	Music	
13. 2.01.	Physical Education (Elementary)	2.9 6.	Social Science English combination	
5.12.		2.97.	Special Education	
W.O 3.	Science (Biology, Chemistry, Physic		Speech	
1.5 4.	Science (General, Natural, Earth)	<i>2.3</i> 9.	Vocational or Industrial Arts Education	

QUESTIONS 14 THROUGH 18 deal with any changes in individualized instruction provided for the pupils which may have resulted from your presence.

Other

4.8 10.

14. To what extent did you work with (e.g., instruct, counsel, tutor) individual pupils?

21.93. 3.34. 33.61. 39.72. A little bit A great deal Not at all To some extent

Social Studies (including History)

15. To what extent did your supervising teacher work with individual pupils as compared to when he does not have a student teacher?

8./ 1. Somewhat less than usual Much more than usual 17.2 2. 33.0 3. 5. Much less than usual Somewhat more than usual About the same as usual Don't know

16. To what extent was individual help or counseling provided the pupils during non-class hours as compared to what would have been possible if you had not been present?

1.7 4. 1.1 5. Somewhat less than usual Much more than usual 17.52. NG.53. Much less than usual Somewhat more than usual About the same as usual 25.0 6. Don't know



12.2 5.

17. To what extent did conferring with you take time of the teacher so he had less time for individual work with pupils?

. 8 1. Frequently 49.4 4. Never 6.4 2. Sometimes 4.2 5. Don't know 87.7 3. Seldom

18. To what extent did planning with you take the time of the teacher so he had less time for individual work with pupils?

. 4 1. Frequently 58.6 4. Never 4.7 2. Sometimes 3.4 5. Don't know 31.2 3. Seldom

19. To what extent was re-teaching necessary after you taught?

#### **QUESTIONS 20 THROUGH 28**

To what extent were any of the following instructional activities for the pupils in your supervising teachers assigned classes changed because of your presence?

20. Amount of small group instruction.

 13.41
 Much more
 1.34
 Somewhat less

 28.82
 Somewhat more
 .55
 Much less

 46.93
 No change
 7.66
 Don't know

21. Provision for make-up work.

5.71. Much greater 1.34. Somewhat less 22.72. Somewhat greater 6.65. Much less 58.63. No change 9.46. Don't know

22. Follow-up of exams.

 4.71.
 Much better
 1.5
 4.
 Somewhat poorer

 18.6
 2.
 Somewhat better
 6.
 Much poorer

 56.0
 3.
 No change
 16.0
 6.
 Don't know

23. Individual attention to, or tutoring of, pupils.

 18.7 1.
 Much more
 1.14 4.
 Somewhat less

 41.3 2.
 Somewhat more
 5.
 Much less

 30.0 3.
 No change
 6.7 6.
 Don't know

24. Supervision of study periods.



25. Supervision of playgrounds, hallways, etc.

	Much better Somewhat better	 Much poorer Does not apply
42.4 3.		Don't know

26. Amount of material covered.

```
      4.9 1.
      Much more
      9.3 4.
      Somewhat less

      25.0 2.
      Somewhat more
      ... 4 5.
      Much less

      47.2 3.
      No change
      //. 5 6.
      Don't know
```

27. Discipline.

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2.91. Much better 23.84. Somewhat poorer 12.82. Somewhat better 1.95. Much poorer 47.93. No change 8.96. Don't know
```

28. Motivation of pupils.

	_				
6.	9	1.	Much better		Somewhat poorer
33.	/	2.	Somewhat better	. <b>4</b> √ 5.	Much poorer
35.	.7	3.	No change	16.0 6.	Don't know

QUESTIONS 29 THROUGH 33 deal with the contributions you may have made to the school program. Did you make any specific contributions to the school, pupils, or teachers, such as:

29. Supervise youth groups in meetings, programs, trips, tours, etc.?

31. Perform recess, lunch, gymnasium, playground, or hall duty?

32. Did you bring, develop, provide, or suggest any new or different instructional materials?

33. Did you suggest or provide any other kinds of aid or ideas?

```
      9.91. A great many
      7.0 3. No

      72.62. Some
      9.2 4. I am not sure
```

34. How do you feel your contributions (32 and 33) were received?

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8/. 6 1. They were used 4/. 8 3. I was discouraged from making such contributions 2. 9 2. They were not used 8. 1 4. I really did not have much to offer
```

35. How many hours per week on the average did you teach your supervising teacher's assigned classes?

<b>ルひ 1.</b>	Less than an hour a week	-30.0 4.	Eleven to fifteen hours per week
	Less than an hour a week One to five hours per week	18.95.	Sixteen to twenty hours per week
24 3° 3.	Six to ten hours per week	16.16.	More than twenty hours per week



Not at all

36. How many hours per week on the average was your supervising teacher able to be away from the classroom while you were teaching his assigned classes?

6.81. Less than 1 /9.94. 11 – 15 22.62. 1 – 5 /2.05. 16 – 20 28.43. 6 – 10 8.06. More than 20

#### **QUESTION 37 THROUGH 44**

To what extent did your supervising teacher engage in any of the following additional activities during the time you were teaching his assigned classes?

37. Visitation in other classrooms or schools.

3.9 1. A great dea! 44.4 3. Not at all 28.5 2. To some extent 21.8 4. Don't know

38. Committee work in the school with pupils and/or staff.

 13.5 1. A great deal
 24.8 3. Not at all

 37.0 2. To some extent
 23.3 4. Don't know

39. Research.

7.9 1. A great deal 22.1/3. Not at all 35.4/2. To some extent 33.3/4. Don't know

40. Professional reading or writing.

7.71. A great deal 21.5 3. Not at all 31.3 2. To some extent 38.1 4. Don't know

41. Work with staff of school or department.

16.8 1. A great deal 15.0 3. Not at all 42.9 2. To some extent 23.7 4. Don't know

42. Participating in supervising teacher seminars or other in-service activities dealing with student teaching.

8.9 1. A great deal 33.3 3. Not at all 32.5 2. To some extent 23.7 4. Don't know

43. Assisting the principal or other teachers.

 10.01. A great deal
 21.63. Not at all

 39.02. To some extent
 27.94. Don't know

44. Social or recreational activities.

8.0 1. A great deal このの 3. Not at all 26.5 2. To some extent これの 4. Don't know

#### **QUESTION 45 THROUGH 49**

To what extent did you relieve other regular staff members who did not have student teachers of the following activities?

45. Teaching.

4.2 1. Many times 29.72. Once or a few times 65.33.

46. Chaperoning.

2./1.

21.22. Once or a few times 75. /3. Not at all

47. Supervision of lunch duty.

4. / 1. Many times

Many times

7. / 2. Once or a few times 87.4 3. Not at all

48. Supervision of study hall.

4.91. Many times 8.5 2. Once or a few times 84.7

Not at all

49. Supervision of playground.

10,/ 1. Many times 11.8 2. Once or a few times 76.5 3.

Not at all

#### **QUESTION 50 THROUGH 53**

To what extent were other staff members able to engage in any of the following activities because of your presence in the building?

50. Visitation in other classrooms or schools.

1.51. Many times 52.63.

Not at all

12.02. To some extent 32,14. Don't know

51. Committee work in the school.

To some extent

1.3 1. A great deal

49.0 3. 37.4 4.

Not at all Don't know

52. Research.

1.01. 8.22. A great deal

Not at all

To some extent

48,7 3.

Don't know

53. Professional reading or writing.

.8 1. A great deal 47.83.

Not at all

7.42. To some extent

42.3 4. Don't know

54. How many hours per week on the average do you estimate you spent in the physical presence (close enough to see or talk with) of your supervising teacher?

17.61. Less than 10

26.62. 10 to 15 9.8 5. 7.5 6. 6.7 7. 3.0 8. 26 to 30

16 to 20

31 to 35

15.73. 21 to 25

36 to 40 More than 40

55. How did your presence as a student teacher affect the average number of hours per week your supervising teacher spent at school as compared to when he does not have a student teacher?

.61. Added more than six hours per week. 3.5 6. Reduced by up to one hour per week.

1.02. Added three to six hours per week. 4.27.

Reduced by one to three hours per week.

Added one to three hours per week. 2. /8. 1.49. Added up to one hour per week.

Reduced by three to six hours per week. Reduced by more than six hours per week.

3. / 4. 60.6 5. Had no effect.

18.8 10.

I am unable to judge.



- 56. How did your presence affect the average number of hours per week your supervising teacher worked on job related activities away from school?
- Added more than six hours per week. 1.46.
- Added three to six hours per week. 3.57. Added one to three hours per week. 2.48.
- 1.6 9. 39.710. Added up to one hour per week.
- Had no effect.

- Reduced by up to one hour per week.
- Reduced by one to three hours per week.
- Reduced by three to six hours per week.
- Reduced by more than six hours per week.
- I am unable to judge.

#### **QUESTION 57 THROUGH 60**

To what extent was the time your supervising teacher spent on the following activities changed because of your presence?

- 57. Teaching
- , 6 1. 2 · / 2. 6 · 6 3. Increased a great deal
- Reduced to some extent

- Increased to some extent
- 34.6.4. 51.3 5. 3.3 6.
- Reduced a great deal
- Remained about the same
- - Don't know

- 58. Lesson Planning
- Increased a great deal
- Reduced to some extent

- 1.5 1. Increased to some extent
- Reduced a great deal
- 20,63. Remained about the same
- 33.7 4. 31.4 5. 6.1 6.
  - Don't know

- 59. Paper grading
- 1.21. 2.52. 13.83. Increased a great deal
- Reduced to some extent
- increased to some extent
- 33. /4. 41.8 5. 5.8 6.
- Reduced a great deal

- Remained about the same
- Don't know

- 60. Help to individual students
- *9,3* 1. Increased a great deal
- Reduced to some extent

- 29.0 2.
  - Increased to some extent
- Reduced a great deal
- 28.73. Remained about the same
- - Don't know

#### **QUESTION 61 THROUGH 68**

To what extent did your supervising teacher engage in the following activities because of your presence?

- 61. Planning with you
- 5.61. A great many extra hours
- 25.4 3.
  - No extra hours

- 67.62. Some extra hours
  - 6.21.

62. Evaluating your progress and activities

- A great many extra hours
- 18.6 3.
  - No extra hours

- 73.62. Some extra hours
  - 63. Holding casual and/or personal conversations not really a part of student teaching.
- 13.91. A great many extra hours
- 18.63. No extra hours
- Some extra hours 65.02.
  - 64. Fulfilling social obligations resulting from your presence
- A great many extra hours
- 37.2 3. 34.5 4.
- No extra hours

- Some extra hours
- Don't know

65. Finding housing for you

66. Preparing additional reports

/.4/1. A great many extra hours 27.93. No extra hours 47.52. Some extra hours 2/.84. Don't know

67. Making additional preparations for teaching

1.7 1. A great many extra hours 58.4 3. No extra hours 19.4 2. Some extra hours 18.9 4. Don't know

68. Holding telephone conversations or other conferences with you

2.51. A great many extra hours 48.43. No extra hours 48.43. No extra hours 48.74. Don't know

69. How many times per week on the average did you have contact with your supervising teacher outside of regular working hours at school? (Telephone, conferences, social engagements, etc.)

47.51. Less than one . 9 4. Seven to nine 22.7 2. One to three . 1. √ 5. Ten or more 5.8 3. Four to six

70. How many days during student teaching did you handle classes for your supervising teacher while he was away for reasons other than student teaching business (professional work, request of principal or other people, personal or private affairs outside of school) in which a substitute teacher would have had to be hired if you had not been there?

39. 6 1. None 9.84. Four to seven 10.5 2. Less than one 1.65. Eight to ten 34.3 3. One to three 2.56. More than ten

71. During student teaching how many days did you handle classes for any teacher(s) other than your supervising teacher, while that teacher was away from class?

72. How many hours do you estimate you spent doing volunteer work in the community where you were assigned for student teaching (youth groups, home service, church work and the like) during your student teaching period?

81.8 1. None at all 1.44 4. Sixteen to thirty hours 1.5 5. More than thirty hours 3.7 3. Six to fifteen hours

73. What effect do you feel working with student teachers has had on the performance of your supervising teacher?

4.51. Has made him a much more effective teacher

31. 7 2. Has made him a more effective teacher 2.3. 6 3. Has had no effect on his teaching

\$ 4. Has made him a less effective teacher

3 5. Has made him a much less effective teacher

37.2 6. I am unable to judge

- 74. What do you think should be the attitude of the administration and teachers in the school to which you were assigned about working with student teachers?
- Should aggressively seek student teachers
- Should seek student teachers
- Should accept student teachers if asked
  - Should resist having student teachers in the school
    - Should refuse to have student teachers in the school
- 1.2 4. .6 5. 10.4 6. I am unable to judge
  - What recommendation would you give your friends about accepting a student teaching assignment in the same school with the same supervising teacher (or in the same project)?
- Accept with enthusiasm
- 6,3 4. 2,6 5.

Try for a different assignment

61.51. 20.52. Accept

- - Reject the assignment

- 7.53. Be neutral
  - 76. How many times has the university coordinator or supervisor of student teaching been in your school during your student teaching contact?
- Not at all

- - 9 to 10 times

No help at all

- 1 to 2 times
- 11 to 12 times
- 3 to 4 times
- 10 to 15 times
- 5 to 6 times
- 2,3 8. 8.3 9. 16 times or more
- 5.45. 7 to 8 times
  - 77. How much help has the university coordinator (supervisor) provided you?
- 46.41. All the help I felt was necessary
- 6,64. 9,95.
- Little of the help I felt was needed
- 16.12. 19.33. Most of the help I felt was needed
- Some of the help I felt I needed
- 78. To what extent have your supervising teacher and/or other school personnel been helpful to you on matters not directly concerned with student teaching?
- They have gone out of their way to be helpful
- They have helped when asked
- They have not helped
- 33.42. 3.83. 20.44. No such help was needed
  - 79. Would you accept a teaching position if offered for next year in the building or system in which you did your student teaching?
- 59.81.
- No, because I intend to go to graduate school
- 5.42. 21.33. No, because I plan to live in another geographic area
- 5.04. 5.35. 1.16. No, for personal reasons
- No, for professional reasons
- No, because I have decided not to teach
- 80 Why were you assigned to this particular student teaching station?
- I requested this school or area.
- *4.3* 2. I requested this kind of program or project.
- I had no particular preference and was placed in this assignment by my college or university.
- 22.0 3. 12.7 4. I really preferred a different assignment but was placed in this one by my college or university.
- 2.2 5. I was required to accept this assignment even though i expressed a strong preference for a different one.



### TEACHER QUESTIONNAIRE

1.	Whic	h of the following are you now?		
.8	1.	A single student teacher		
1.1	2.	A married student teacher		
90.9	3.	A supervising (cooperating, sponse	nring) teacher	
5.8	4.			nistrative assignment in addition to teaching
5.8	5.	A school administrator	ar time admin	issuance assignment in addition to tending
2.	What	is your sex?		
34.9	1.	Male .	64.12.	Female
3.	Whic	h statement below best describes tl	ne community	in which you teach?
20.7	71.	Large central city (e.g., Detroit, G	rand Ranids)	
20.7	/2.	Large suburban community (e.g.,		Carmen)
141.1	3.	Small suburban community (e.g.,		
14.1	4.	Medium sized city (e.g., Battle Cre		
24.5	´5.	Small city or rural area (e.g., Niles	•	
_ , _			,	
4.		many years of teaching have you o	•	- •
8.6		Three or less years	24.43.	Eight to twelve years
25.2	<b>?</b> 2.	Four to seven years	40.84.	Eight to twelve years More than twelve years
5. <b>56</b> -9	have	worked? Only one		represented by the student teachers with whom you  Four to six  More than six
24.8		Two	. 8 5.	More than six
10.6	3.	Three		
6.		how many student teachere have y ude your current student teacher)		·
27.0	1.	One	8.8 5.	Five Six to ten More than ten
17.7	2.	Two	14.3 6.	Six to ten
13.9	3.	Three	6.8 7.	More than ten
10.3	4.	Four	<b>O</b> . 2	
7.	Pow	well do you feel your present stud	ent teacher wa	s prepared to enter student teaching?
14.1	1.	Extremely well prepared	13.04.	Minimally prepared
36.1		Well prepared	2.65.	Inadequately prepared
33.0	<b>)</b> 3.	Adequately prepared		
8.	In th	is assignment (contact), how was y	our student tea	acher scheduled in student teaching?
50.8		Full-time	<i>29.</i> 43.	Half-days
13.6	2.	Full-time except he was also enrol		Less than half-days
,5.6	٠.	in a non-student teaching credit co		Less trian nan-tays



9. In this assignment (contact) how was your student teacher placed? Teacher Questionnaire *80.6*1. With you as the single supervising teacher. In a team-teaching situation (two or more team members). 10.0 3. With two or three different teachers (but not team-teaching). 1.4 4. In a flexible cluster arrangement. 5. In a campus laboratory school. In a special program or project different from any of the above. 10. How many weeks is your student teacher scheduled in this assignment (contact)? .61. 5 weeks or less 10 or 11 weeks 29.0 5. 33.8 6. 1.62. 6 or 7 weeks 12 to 14 weeks 12.73. 8 or 9 weeks More than 14 weeks 11. What is your own current teaching assignment? 1.35.07. 18.41. Grades K, 1, 2 Middle School 11.52. 943. 3.94. Grades 3, 4 Junior High School Grades 5, 6 Senior High School All elementary grades All grades K - 12 12. To what subject area or teaching field are you primarily assigned? (Check one answer only from item 12 and 13.) *32.*61. *3.3* 6. All elementary subjects K-5 or K-6 Elementary ungraded program 3.42. 2.87. 2.58. 4.99. Art Foreign Language 4.33. 10.24. 3.35. **Business Education** Home Economics **English** Mathematics Elementary departmental or Music block program Physical Education (Elementary) 2.3 6.
Physical Education (Secondary) 2.4 7.
Science (Biology, Chemistry, Physics) 1.7 8. Social Science - English combination Special Education Speech 1.3 4. Science (General, Natural, Earth) **2.8** 9. Vocational or Industrial Arts Education Social Studies (including History) QUESTIONS 14 THROUGH 18 deal with any changes in individualized instruction for the pupils which may have resulted from your student teacher's presence. 14. To what extent did your student teacher work with (instruct, counsel, tutor) individual pupils? 27.21. 42.72. A great deal *24.*6 3. A little bit To some extent 4.0 4. Not at all 15. To what extent did you work with individual pupils as compared to when you do not have a student teacher? 16.91. 35.92. 11.1 4. 4.75. Much more than usual Somewhat less than usual

Much less than usual

Somewhat less than usual

Much less than usual

16. To what extent was individual help or counseling provided your pupils during non-class hours as compared to

3.9 4.

1. / 5.

Somewhat more than usual

what would have been possible if you had not had a student teacher?

About the same as usual

Much more than usual

Somewhat more than usual

About the same as usual

30./ 3.

9.4 1.



17. To what extent did conferring with your student teacher take your time so you had less time for individual work with pupils?

 4.21.
 Frequently
 43.93.
 Seldom

 21.62.
 Sometimes
 29.04.
 Never

18. To what extent did planning with your student teacher take your time so that you had less time for individual work with pupils?

3.9 1. Frequently 41.7 3. Seldom 19.6 2. Sometimes 32.9 4. Never

19. To what extent was re-teaching necessary after the student teacher taught?

 2.81.
 Frequently
 4/2-63.
 Seldom

 25.22.
 Sometimes
 27.24.
 Never

#### **QUESTION 20 THROUGH 28**

To what extent were any of the following instructional activities for your pupils changed because of your student teacher's presence?

20. Amount of small group instruction.

 15. 4/ 1.
 Much more
 41.0 4.
 Somewhat less

 38. 6 2.
 Somewhat more
 2.5 5.
 Much less

 40.2 3.
 No change

21. Provision for make-up work

/O. / 1. Much greater
33.72. Somewhat greater
55. Much less
51.73. No change

22. Follow-up of exams

8.51. Much better 3.54. Somewhat poorer 26.62. Somewhat better .35. Much poorer 56.43. No change

23. Individual attention to, or tutoring of, pupils

 18.51.
 Much more
 3.54.
 Somewhat less

 52.42.
 Somewhat more
 5.5
 Much less

 23.43.
 No change

24. Supervision of study periods

11. O 1.Much better4. 64.Somewhat poorer19. 6 2.Somewhat better. 85.Much poorer34. 9 3.No change25. 56.Does not apply

25. Supervision of playgrounds, hallways, etc.

7.91. Much better 3.24. Somewhat poorer 15.92. Somewhat better 8.5. Much poorer 39.43. No change 30.36. Does not apply



26. Amount of material covered

5.31. Much more 22./4. Somewhat less 22.7 2. Somewhat more /.5 5. Much less 46.8 3. No change

27. Discipline

1.9 1. Much better 39. / 4. Somewhat poorer 8.0 2. Somewhat better 4/.2 5. Much poorer 45.3 3. No change

28. Motivation of pupils

5.3 1. Much better /9.9 4. Somewhat poorer 29.7 2. Somewhat better /.8 5. Much poorer 4/1.9 3. No change

QUESTIONS 29 THROUGH 31 deal with the contributions your student teacher may have made to the school program. Did your student teacher make any specific contributions to the school, pupils, or teachers, such as

29. Supervise youth groups in meetings, programs, trips, tours, etc.?

4.91. Often 59.43. No 30.72. Sometimes 3.24. Don't know

30. Give talk to parent's group?

.6 1. Often 85.23. No 10.02. Sometimes 2.3 4. Don't know

31. Perform recess, lunch, gymnasium, playground or hall duty?

 16.0 1.
 Often
 5% 7 3.
 No

 28.7 2.
 Sometimes
 1.6 4.
 Don't know

32. Did your student teacher bring, develop, provide, or suggest any new or different instructional materials?

12.4 1. A great many 43.4 2. Some 22.9 3. No

33. Did your student teacher suggest or provide any other kinds of aid or ideas?

9.81. A great many 46.92. Some 21.93. No

34. What use were you able to make of the contributions (32 & 33) of your student teacher?

35. How many hours per week on the average did your student teacher teach your assigned classes?

.7 1. Less than an hour a week.
13.72. One to five hours per week.
31.93. Six to ten hours per week.
44.95. Sixteen to twenty hours per week.
45.56. More than twenty hours per week.

36. How many hours per week on the average were you able to be away from the classroom while your student teacher was teaching your assigned classes?

 12.8 1.
 Less than one
 9.3 4.
 11 - 15

 45.6 2.
 1 - 5
 2.7 5.
 16 - 20

 26.5 3.
 6 - 10
 1.2 6.
 More than 20



To what extent did you engage in any of the following additional activities during the time your student teacher was teaching?

- 37. Visitation in other classrooms or schools.
- *3.2* 1. A great deal
- ∠O.6 2. To some extent
- 54.8 3. Not at all

- 38. Committee work in the school with pupils and/or staff.
- 9.1 1. A great deal
- 48.5 2. To some extent
- 41.0 3. Not at all

- 39. Research.
- 11.9 1. A great deal
- 57.6 2. To some extent
- 29.0 3. Not at all

- 40. Professional reading or writing
- 12.61. A great deal
- 62.8 2.
- 23. / 3.

- 41. Work with staff of school or department
- 14.61. A great deal
- *57.5* 2. To some extent
- 26.23.
- Not at all
- 42. Participating in supervising teacher seminars or other in-service activities dealing with student teaching.
- 4.51. A great deal
- 38.8 2.
  - To some extent
- 55.0 3. Not at all

- 43. Assisting the principal or other teachers
- 7.7<sub>1.</sub> A great deal
- 55.1 2.
  - To some extent
- *35-5*3.
- Not at all

- 44. Social or recreational activities
- 1.9 1. A great deal
- 30.22.
- To some extent
- 66.03.
- Not at all

#### **QUESTION 45 THROUGH 49**

To what extent did your student teacher relieve other regular staff members who did not have student teachers of the following activities?

45. Teaching

25.22.

- 3.71. Many times
- 67.0 3.
- Once or a few times
- Don't know

- 46. Chaperoning
- 2.01. 18.82. Many times

- 73.93.
  - Not at all

- 47. Supervision of lunch duty

- 3.74. Don't know
- *3.7* 1. Many times 6.0 2. Once or a few times

Once or a few times

- *86.2* 3. Not at all
- 48. Supervision of study hall
- **4.2**1. Many times
- *\$3.1* 3. Not at all 2.6
- Once or a few times
- Don't know

Don't know



#### 49. Supervision of playground

9.6 1.	Many times	74.3 3.	Not at all
<i>11.5</i> 2.	Once or a few times	2.3 4.	Don't know

#### **QUESTION 50 THROUGH 53**

To what extent were other staff members able to engage in any of the following activities because of the presence of student teachers in the building?

#### 50. Visitation in other classrooms or schools

	Many times	<i>51.3</i> 3.	Not at all
<i>23.5</i> 2.	To some extent	21.4 4.	Don't know

#### 51. Committee work in the school

1.5 1.	A great deal	<i>52.2</i> 3.	Not at all
23.3 2.	To some extent	21.0 4.	Don't know

#### 52. Research

	A great deal	49.0 3.	Not at all
<i>20.5</i> 2.	To some extent	26.5° 4.	Don't know

#### 53. Professional reading or writing

2.2 1.	A great deal	45.63.	Not at all
21.62.	To some extent	28.64.	Don't know

#### 54. How many hours per week on the average do you estimate you spent in the physical presence (close enough to see or talk with) of your student teacher?

	Less than 10	11.5°5.	26 to 30
29.92.	10 to 15	6.9 6.	31 to 35
19.63.	16 to 20	4.07.	36 to 40
14.04.	21 to 25	1.6 8.	More than 40

## 55. How did the presence of a student teacher affect the average number of hours per week you spent at school as compared to when you do not have a student teacher?

6.02. 13.73. 6.34.	Added more than six hours per week Added three to six hours per week Added one to three hours per week Added up to one extra hour per week	<i>3.2</i> 7. •8 8.	Reduced by up to one hour per week Reduced by one to three hours per week Reduced by three to six hours per week Reduced more than six hours per week
4.3.55.	Had no effect	., J.	reduced more than six flours per week

#### 56. How did your student teacher's presence affect the average number of hours per week you worked on jobrelated activities away from school?

<i>J.8</i> 1.	Added more than six hours per week	4.76.	Reduced by up to one hour per week
4.22.	Added three to six hours per week	10.07.	Reduced by one to three hours per week
<i>9.9</i> 3.	Added one to three hours per week	<i>3.7</i> 8.	Reduced by three to six hours per week
6.74.	Added up to one hour per week	<b>.4</b> 9.	Reduced more than six hours per week
<i>56.2</i> 5.	Had no effect		

#### **QUESTION 57 THROUGH 60**

To what extent was the time you spent on any of the following activities changed because of your student teacher's presence?

- 57. Teaching
- 1.51. Increased a great deal 50.44. Reduced to some extent 8.02. Increased to some extent 27.25. Reduced a great deal 15.63. Remained about the same
  - 58. Lesson Planning
- 5.21. *29.3* 4. Increased a great deal Reduced to some extent 23.22. 32.73. Increased to some extent 8. / 5. Reduced a great deal Remained about the same
  - 59. Paper Grading
- 2.31. 4.82. 46.8 4. 19.0 5. Increased a great deal Reduced to some extent Increased to some extent Reduced a great deal 24,13. Remained about the same
  - 60. Help to individual students
- 15.71. 10.5 4. Increased a great deal Reduced to some extent 45.0 2. Increased to some extent Reduced a great deal 25.43. Remained about the same

#### **QUESTION 61 THROUGH 69**

To what extent did you engage in the following activities because of the presence of the student teacher?

- 61. Planning with or for your student teacher
- 9.5 3. 10.41. A great many extra hours No extra hours 78.8 2. Some extra hours
- 62. Evaluating your student teacher's progress or activities
- 6.01. A great many extra hours 8. / 3. No extra hours 84.32. Some extra hours
  - 63. Holding casual and/or personal conversations not really a part of student teaching.
- 6.71. 18.2 3. A great many extra hours No extra hours 73.6 2. Some extra hours
  - 64. Fulfilling the social obligations resulting from your student teacher's presence.
- . 8 1. A great many extra hours 60.9 3. No extra hours *35.* 9 2. Some extra hours
  - 65. Finding housing for your student teacher.
  - *. 3* 1. A great many extra hours 96.5 3. No extra hours 1. 4 2. Some extra hours
- 66. Preparing additional reports.
- 1.91. A great many extra hours 21.1 3. No extra hours Some extra hours
- 75.72.



67	Making additional	preparation	for teaching
U/ .	waking auditional	preparation	ior teaching.

3.21. A great mar extra hours 44.33. No extra hours 50.72. Some extra hours

68. Holding telephone conversations or other conferences with your student teacher.

3. O 1. A great many extra hours 457 3 3. No extra hours

69. How many times per week on the average did you have contact with your student teacher outside of regular working hours at school? (Telephone, conferences, social engagements, etc.)

64.4 1. Less than one .7 4. Seven to nine 26.7 2. One to three .7 5. Ten or more .7 3. Four to six

70. How many days during student teaching did your student teacher handle classes for you while you were away for reasons other than student teaching business (professional work, request of principal or other people, personal or private affairs outside of school) in which a substitute would have had to be hired if the student teacher had not been there?

 52.41.
 None
 5.54.
 Four to seven

 14.12.
 Less than one
 , 95.
 Eight to ten

 24.63.
 One to three
 .86.
 More than ten

71. During student teaching how many days did your student teacher handle classes for any teacher other than yourself while that teacher was away from his class?

 77.21.
 None
 /. / 4.
 Five to seven

 /2.02.
 One or less
 . 3
 5.
 Eight to ten

 6.93.
 Two to four
 . 6
 More than ten

72. How many hours do you estimate your student teacher spent doing volunteer work in the community where he was assigned for student teaching (youth groups, home service, church work and the like) during his student teaching period?

73. What effect do you feel working with student teachers has had on your own teaching performance?

/O. 9 1. Has made me a much more effective teacher
47.32. Has made me a more effective teacher
19.13. Has had no effect on my teaching
10.4. Has made me a less effective teacher

. O 5. Has made me a much less effective teacher

74. What do you think should be the attitude of the administrators and teachers in your school about working with student teachers?

/4. / 1. Should aggressively seek student teachers 4. Should resist having student teachers in the school 36.0 2. Should seek student teachers .05. Should refuse to have student teachers in the school 47.7 3. Should accept student teachers



75.	If you were starting over, would you accept another student teacher with similar credentials from the same
	institution under the same general circumstances?

144.91. I would accept with enthusiasm 4.54. I would probably decline 41.12. I would accept 7.85. I would refuse 6.33. I feel neutral about it

76. How many times has the university coordinator or supervisor of student teaching been in your school during this student teaching contact?

1.31.Not at all4.76.Nine to ten times18.92.One to two times2.77.Eleven to twelve times37.03.Three to four times3.08.Thirteen to fifteen times15.34.Five to six times5.09.Sixteen or more times6.95.Seven to eight times

77. How much help has the university coordinator (supervisor) provided you?

12.3 3. Some of the help I felt I needed

78. Has the university coordinator been helpful to you with any matters not directly concerned with student teaching?

15.5 1. He has gone out of his way to be helpful 453. He has not helped 24.3 2. He has helped when asked 53.74. No such help was needed

79. Would you want your student to teach in your building or system next year?

75.61. Yes
15.72. No, but would recommend him in a different system or building
6.93. No

80. Why was this student teacher assigned to you?

54.3 1. I volunteered since I feel a professional obligation to help prepare future teachers.

1 volunteered but only because I felt pressure from an administrator to do so.

16.7 3. I volunteered because I thought a student teacher would be helpful to me in performing my school duties.

31.3 4. I did not volunteer but was requested by an administrator to take the student teacher.

. / 5. I was forced to work with the student teacher against my will.



#### ADMINISTRATOR QUESTIONNAIRE

```
1. Which of the following are you now?
        / l. A single student teacher
       Q 2. A married student teacher
     . 43. A supervising (cooperating, sponsoring) teacher
   /, O 4. A supervising teacher but with a part-time administrative assignment
               in addition to teaching
 16.85.
80.96.
               A single school administrator
             A married school administrator
    2. What is your sex?
 73.31. Male
26.02. Female
    3. What is your present administrative assignment?
 54.4/1. Building Principal - elementary school
   2.82. Building Principal - middle school
14.03. Building Principal - junior high school
2.94. Building Principal - combined junior-senior high school
16.75. Building Principal - senior high school
8.06. Other
    4. Which statement below best describes the community in which your school
          is located?
25.0 2. Large suburban community (e.g., Livonia, Flint Carmen)
19.0 3. Small suburban community (e.g., Okemos, Essexville)
12.6 4. Medium sized city (e.g., Battle Creek, Kalamazoo)
22.6 5. Small city or rural area (e.g., Milos, Trib.)
    5. For how many years have you been a school administrator?
  10.61.
               Two or less
21.6<sup>2</sup>.
23.2<sup>3</sup>.
               Three to five
               Six to nine
13.64.
               Ten to twelve
30.3 5.
             More than twelve
    6. For how many years have you been an administrator in your present building?
               Two or less
   33.3 2.
               Three to five
   9./3. Six to nine
7.84. Ten to twelve
/.75. More than twelve
```



7. How many pupils are assigned to your building?

```
      5.51.
      0 - 300
      5.46.
      1101 - 1300

      23.72.
      301 - 500
      3.77.
      1301 - 1500

      27.63.
      501 - 700
      1.78.
      1501 - 1700

      15.74.
      701 - 900
      1.79.
      1701 - 1900

      8.95.
      901 - 1100
      5.410.
      1901 or more
```

8. How many teachers are assigned in your building?

3.61.	10 or less	<i>5.7</i> 6.	51 to 60
25.32.	11 to 20	2.67.	61 to 70
29.93.	21 to 30	<i>2. 2</i> 8.	71 to 80
13.14.	31 to 40	<i>1.3</i> 9.	81 to 90
10.8 5.	41 to 50	<i>↓</i> . <i>8</i> 10.	91 to more

9. For how many years have student teachers been assigned in the building in which you are presently the administrator?

```
21.0 1. Three or less 13.74. Ten to twelve 21.7 2. Four to six 6.15. Thirteen to fifteen 16.8 3. Seven to nine 18.3 6. More than fifteen
```

10. How many student teachers are assigned to your building at the present time?

```
4.46.
25.91.
                                                        Six
            One
20.32.
16.73.
9.84.
7.35.
                                              3.17.
2.48.
                                                         Seven
            Two
                                                         Eight
            Three
                                              7.79.
                                                        Nine
            Four
                                             6.010.
                                                        Ten or more
            Five
```

11. What is the optimum number of student teachers you can accommodate in your building each year?

```
./1. None

/7.42. One to three

2.97. Sixteen to eighteen

2.97. Sixteen to eighteen

2.98. Nineteen to twenty-one

/5.84. Seven to nine

/.79. Twenty-two to twenty-five

/3.95. Ten to twelve

3.410. More than twenty-five
```

12. How many different colleges or universities have been represented by the student teachers assigned to your building in the last two years?

30.31. One 14.04. Four to six 31.72. Two 1.15. More than six 22.03. Three



13.	How well	do you	feel t	he s	student	teacher	(s)	presently	assigned	to	your
	building	were p	repared	l to	enter	student	tead	ching?			

```
2.74. Minimally prepared
  7.21. Extremely well prepared
35.22. Very well prepared 45.53. Adequately prepared
                                              .8 5.
                                                     Inadequately prepared
```

For what proportion of their time are the majority of the student teachers assigned to your building scheduled by their institution to student teaching?

```
63.√1. Full days
32.6 2.
         Half days
 2.03.
         Less than half days
```

Question 15 through 26 deal with the contributions student teachers may have made to the school program in your building. Use the following code for question 15 through 21:

- 1. Often
- 2. Sometimes
- 3. No
- 4. Does not apply
- 5. Don't know

Have student teachers made any specific contributions to the school, pupils, or teachers, such as:

How many new or different instructional materials have student teachers brought, developed, provided, or suggested to the school teachers?

```
3.71. A great many
8. / 2. Quite a few
  73.
         Some
     4
         A very few
9,5° = .
3,0° = .
```

- 23. To what extent have student teachers suggested or provided any other kinds of aids or ideas?
- S.Z1. Often
- Sometimes
- 64.22. 23.53. Seldom
  - 2.3 4. Never
  - 24. What use have your teachers been able to make of the contributions (22 & 23) of student teachers?
- 9.8 1. 79.8 2. They always use them
- They sometimes use them
- 1.8 3. They do not use them
  .3 4. They discourage student teachers from contributing
  6.2 5. Student teachers really do not have much to offer They discourage student teachers from contributing too freely
- 25. How many hours per week on the average do student teachers in your building teach their supervising teachers assigned classes?
- .91. Less than an hour a week
  18.82. One to five hours per week
  35.73. Six to ten hours per week
- 26.64. Eleven to fifteen hours per week
- 12.45. Sixteen to twenty hours per week 3.46. More than twenty hours per week
- 26. How many hours per week on the average are your teachers able to be away from their classroom while student teachers teach their assigned classes?
- 10.81. Less than one 50.02. One to five 23.53. Six to ten
- 9.2 4. Eleven to Sifteen 3.0 5. Sixteen to twenty 1.0 6. More than twenty

Questions 27 through 39 - To what extent are any of the following instructional activities for pupils changed because of the presence of the student teachers in your building?

- 27. Amount of small group instruction.
- *25.9* 1. Much more

- .9 4. Somewhat less
- *52.2* <sup>2</sup>. Somewhat more
- / 5. Much less

- 20.03. No change
- 28. Provision for make-up work.
- .3 4. Somewhat less
- 14./1. Much greater 55.62. Somewhat greater

28.63. No change



```
29. Follow-up of exams.
//.6 1. Much better
50./2. Somewhat better
                                                  , 34. Somewhat poorer
                                                   . / 5. Much poorer
36.33. No change
 30. Individual counseling of pupils.
                                                   .54. Somewhat less
 19.71. Much more
64.0 2. Somewhat more 14.6 3. No change
  31. Supervision of study periods.
                                                 1.0 4. Somewhat poorer 2.2 5. Much poorer
16./1. Much better 34.72. Somewhat better
45.43. No change
 32. Supervision of playgrounds, hallways, etc.
                                              .94. Somewhat poorer — 5. Much poorer
6.21. Much better 26.02. Somewhat better
65.03. No change
  33. Amount of reteaching necessary.
2./1. Much more 28.42. Somewhat more 5/.93. No change
                                14.0 4. Somewhat less1.1 5. Much less
 34. Discipline.
2.5 1. Much better
17.9 2. Somewhat better
58.3 3. No change
                                             19.94. Somewhat poorer ./5. Much poorer
 35. Motivation of pupils.
6./1. Much better 4/9.32. Somewhat better 36.03. No change
                                                6.94. Somewhat poorer 25. Much poorer
  36. Use of audio visual materials
   7.41. Much more
                                                 2.24. Somewhat less

- 5. Much less
W2.62. Somewhat more W6.73. No change
  37. Use of field trips.

1.71. Much more frequent
16.32. Somewhat more frequent
79.53. No change
1.74. Somewhat less frequent
25. Much less frequent
```



38. Individual instruction or tutoring of pupils.

.54. Somewhat less 17.81. Much more 69.12. Somewhat more - 5. Much less

11.23. No change

39. Overall quality of instruction.

*5.*71. 7.94. Much better Somewhat poorer *52.6* 2. ./ 5. Much poorer Somewhat better 32.13. No change

Questions 40 through 50 - How do you feel the availability of the following university services has influenced the attitude of your staff concerning working with student teachers?

Use the following code for questions 40 through 50:

- Has had a very positive effect
- Has had a positive effect 2.
- 3. Has had no effect
- 4. Has had a negative effect
- 5. Has had a very negative effect
- This service has not been available and would have had no effect if available
- This service has not been available but would have had a positive effect if available
- This service has not been available but would have had a very positive effect if available
- 9. I do not know whether or not this service is available
- 3 9 5 2 i.l 6 40. Tuition free university credit courses. 12.9 24.0 3.7 14.4 26.3 .2
- 41. University library privileges.
- *3.3* <sup>42</sup>. 20.9 29.6 21.8 11.4 Faculty identification cards.
- 23.9 .2 12.9 32.0 7.6 13.6
- Recognition certificate from the University. 23.9 16.0
- 19.2 20.0 .2 .2 10.6 Consultant services from the University
- ,9 19.6 **5.4**/ 2.8 34.1 15.4 Instructional materials from the University.
- 23.9 6.2 16.1 2.2 Tickets to university events - athletics, cultural events, etc.
- 5.7 /3.7 -Hospitalization services. 7.8 25.0 134 30.1
- 37.9
- 7.5
- Cash stipends to the supervising teacher.

  37.7

  Seminars, workshops or meetings in your school or school
  - 2.8 1.6 10.4 3.4 34.0 20.6 .3 8.5



Question 51 through 56 - To what extent does the presence of a student teacher change the supervising teacher's participation in the following activities:

Use the following code for questions 51 through 56:

```
Much more than usual
     2. More than usual
     3. No change
     4. Less than usual
     5. Much less than usual
                 2
51. Visitation in other classrooms or schools.
     2 36.9 53.6 .7 ./ Committee work in the school with pupils and/or staff.
5.2 46.0
53. Research.
                            46.3
     Professional reading and/or writing.
2.6 45.7 18.8 1.0 ./
55. Work or meet with staff members of school or department.
7.3 49.3 41.5 . 1 . 3 . 56. Assistance to the principal or to other teachers.
```

Use the following code for questions 57 through 60:

48.0

- Very positively
   Somewhat positively
- 3. Neutral
- 4. Somewhat negatively
- 5. Very negatively

How has the presence of student teachers in your building affected staff morale?

58. Generally, how do parents of your pupils react to having student teachers in the building?

15.1 31.2 43.3 8.6 .3
59. Generally, how do the custodial, cafeteria and clerical starf react to having student teachers in the building?

17.5° 28.0 51.4 1.4 60. Generally, how do the pupils react to having student teachers in the building?

26.0 47.0 21.0 4.5 .2



Question 61 through 73 deal with any changes in your own work load because of having student teachers in your building.

- 61. To what extent has having student teachers in your building affected the average number of hours per week you work?
- 2.21. Added more than six hours per week 13.62. Added two to five hours per week 35.73. Added one hour or less per week
- 16.14. Made no change
  - Reduced by one hour or less per week
  - Reduced by two to five hours per week
  - . / 7. Reduced by six or more hours per week

Question 62 through 73 - What has been the cause of any change in your own work load brought about by student teachers?

Use the following code for questions 62 through 73:

- Increased your work load
- 2. Made no change

```
3. Decreased your work load
          Does not apply
 / 2 3 4/62. Additional reports regarding student teaching or student teachers.
               46.2
                                              4.0
                               1.0
 63. Finding housing and transportation for student teachers.
      7 50.7 1.2
Counseling student teachers.
                                             40.3
               37.2
                              1.6
                                              4.1
      Selection of supervising teachers.
            39.5
                             1.5
      Orientation of student teachers.
 62.9 31.5 /.4
67. Finding instructional materials.
15.6 73.8 .8
68. Counseling supervising teachers.
56.8 37.5 1.3
                          1.3
                                            2.7
 69. Communication with parents about activities related to student teachers.
 17.0 74.2 1.2 5.7
70. Student teacher's assistance in counseling students.
71.7 4.7 //.2
71. Student teacher's assistance with routine clerical tasks in the school.
      7.3.3 6.4 12.7 Time of supervising teachers being made available by the student teachers'
      teaching of classes.
      67.0 16.8 7.9
Time of other teachers being made available by student teachers' handling
                                           7.9
      some of their assigned responsibilities.
3.9 4 67.2 4 12.3
                                      , 14.5
```



- To what extent has the university coordinator or supervisor of student teaching been available to you and your staff during the student teacher contact?
- 26.91. Has always been available 31.22. Has usually been available 32.23. Has been available on call 6.94. Has been generally unavail Has usually been available
- Has been available on call when needed
  - Has been generally unavailable
  - 1.0 5. Has never been available
- To what extent do your supervising teachers encourage student teachers to have a variety of experiences outside the assigned classroom?
- 38.31. A great deal
- 49.02. To some extent
  - 9.33. To a limited degree .94. Not at all
  - 76. What effect do you feel working with student teachers has had on the teaching performance of your teachers?
- 14.41. Has made them much more effective
- 73.02. Has made them more effective
- 10.<u>0</u>3. Has had no effect
  - .74. Has made them less effective
  - 5. Has made them much less effective
  - What is the maximum number of student teachers a supervising teacher should have in one year?
- 37.61. One
- 51.82. 6.43. 1.94. Two
  - Three
  - Four or more
  - 78. Which of the following do you consider to be the most important contribution of supervising teachers to student teachers?
  - 7.71. Providing cognitive information in the psychology and sociology of teaching and learning.
- Sharing the classroom and pupils to provide teaching experiences for the student teachers.
- 14.73. Providing instruction and experience in lesson planning and methods of teaching.
- 12.94. Providing a climate for developing a wholesome professional attitude.
  - $\checkmark$ . ? 5. Providing informal counseling and advice in one-to-one conference sessions.



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